FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1835. [NO. 953.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,

At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accord.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

JAMES MARTIN

HAS ON HAND a large and general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares,

which he offers for sale at Wholesale or Retail on the most favorable terms, as low as can be bought in this State. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Also, he will keep constantly on hand,

Tin Plate, Iron Wire, Sheet Copper and Brass, Sheet, Round and Hoop Iron, assorted, Sheet Zinc and Lead, Bar Lead and Lead Pipe, from ½ inch to 2½ inches, Nests and Nests of Iron Weights, from ½ oz. to 4 lbs., 7, 14, 28 and 50 lb. Iron Ring Weights, Scales and Beams, Whitty's Patent Balances.

☞ He continues to manufacture every article in his line on the shortest notice

August 31, 1835 52 4w tow 4w.

REMOVAL.

L. & L. HURLBUTT

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to the Store on Hay Street, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, two doors west of their old stand, where they are now opening a new and fashionable assortment of GOODS, which they are prepared to dispose of on their usual accommodating terms. Their Stock consists of

Gentlemen's Fine Black and Drab HATS,
Do. common do. do.
Gentlemen & Boys' fine & common Cloth,
Fur, and Leather CAPS,
Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES,
Boys' do. do.
Ladies & Misses do. do.
ALSO, a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Umbrellas, &c.
Also, a few dozen of Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine their Stock, as it is large and entirely new

Sept. 1, 1835 52 3m

TO RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street now occupied by Mr. G. Hurlbutt. Possession given early in September.

D. A. DAVIS,
Executor of M. Pearce

August 26, 1835. 52 3w

For Sale.

A BAROUCHE, with leather extension top, a pole, shafts and baggage rack, of first rate workmanship, and but little worn. Apply at this Office. 52 3t.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN and two WOMEN—all young and likely. For information apply to Peter Sasser, Richmond Court House, N. C.

August 29. 52 6w

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W S Latta are requested to make payment within six days from 1st September, 1835. Should any debtors to said firm fail to do so, they may expect to be called on by a Collecting Officer

August 21, 1835 51 6w.

I want to purchase

ALONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do. White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.
Below the U S. Bank.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51 tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from New York, and is now receiving his Fall Supply of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
SHOES, HATS, &c. &c.

Which is offered at reduced prices, wholesale or retail, at his Store South side Hay street, Brick Row, and opposite the Planter's Hotel.

R. C. McMASTER.

August 25th, 1835. 51 3w

A CARD.

HAVING learnt that some insinuations have been made, (probably with the design to injure us) that our Firm is in favor of the cause of Abolition, we hereby openly declare that such assertions are false and utterly unfounded; and we pledge ourselves that all the members of our House are entirely opposed in principle to the views of the Abolitionists, regarding the agitation of the Slave question and interference in the rights of the Southern Slave holders as inexpedient, unjust, and pregnant with evils.

BAILEY, KEELER & REMSEN.
[51-3m] 125 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 1st September, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*
August 24, 1835. 51tf

NEW FALL GOODS,
And Splendid Patterns.

CHESNUT STREET AND BROADWAY FASHIONS.

E. B. DRAKE having removed to the large building lately purchased and fitted up, a few yards South of the United States Bank, Gillespie street, informs the public that he is now receiving and opening, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of English, French, India and American Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, selected by himself, and of the very best quality and styles, and embracing a variety of almost every article kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—*Also*—

153 bags Rio, Laguyra and St. Domingo Coffee,
25 hhds. brown Sugars, assorted,
150 reams writing and letter Paper,
50 kegs Nails, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d,
20 do Dupont's Powder,
20 do. White Lead,
12 doz. Collin's & King's Axes,
Lamp and train Oil,

Together with almost every other article connected with the Grocery line, all of which, both Dry Goods and Groceries, are offered at wholesale low for cash. Country Merchants are invited to call and see.

E. B. DRAKE.
Fayetteville, August 16, 1835. 50 4t

A Teacher wanted.

A GOOD English Teacher, who can bring unquestionable recommendations as to competency and character, is wanted to take charge of a School at Cox's Store, Sampson County, N. C. Letters addressed to Moses Cox, Postmaster, Cox's Store, will receive prompt attention.

August 22, 1835. 51 3w.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1835.

Charles P Mallett vs. John G Flowers. } Original Attachment. Sheriff's return "Nothing to be found" James Gillespie summoned as Garnishee Garnishment filed.

ON MOTION, *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the defendant John G Flowers appear before the Superior Court of Law in and for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then to plead to issue, answer or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him by default, and the monies in the hands of the Garnishee condemned.

(From the Minutes.)

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A D 1835

HENRY W. AYER, C. S. C.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his small FARM pleasantly situated on the waters of Big Brush Creek, half a mile south of Lambert's Mills. It is well watered, has a good Dwelling House, Orchard, &c Persons who wish to purchase, are invited to call and examine the premises.

DANIEL PEARCE.
Randolph County, N C. July 21, 1835 —49tf.

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
July 21, 1835 46tf.

THE Subscribers having determined to remove to the West, offer their Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At very reduced prices, for cash or notes at Bank with approved security. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine, as they are determined to sell.

W & J. FARMER.
August 8. 49tf.

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival.

AMOS KIMBALL.
July 7, 1835. 44 tf

Commission & Forwarding STORE.

M. R. WILLKINGS having retired from the concern of Willkings & Co., the business will be continued by the Subscribers, under the Firm of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, at the same Store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to the forwarding of Goods to the interior, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, which will be sold or shipped as directed.

EDW W WILLKINGS.
ROBERT C. BELDEN

August 14 50-2mo.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, on the following branches:—

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—John Wagner, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—James Moultrie, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics—Thomas G. Prioleau, M D.
Chemistry—Edmund Ravenel, M D.
Materia Medica—Henry R Frost, M D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—Jno Bellinger, M D

Opportunities for Clinical instruction will be afforded at the Infirmary attached to the Institution, and the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, the Wards of which, by a *Resolution of the City Council*, are open to all Students of Medicine in the city.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
Charleston, July 30. 49-3N1.

To Apothecaries.

A DRUG AND MEDICINE ESTABLISHMENT, in a very desirable situation in this State, with a liberal patronage, for sale upon accommodating terms.—For particulars apply at this Office. 51 3t.

BACON.

10,000 lbs. of BACON, for sale by

W. C. COOK.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Apply to W. C. C.

August 18. 50tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks. Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

July 27, 1835. JNO. McARN. 47tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
April 20, 1835. 33 tf.

New, Cheap and Desirable

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black lace Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.
April 17, 1835. 33tf

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.
February 23, 1835. 25tf.

POETRY.

The following beautiful Poem is by a Lady of Charleston, and is copied from the first No. of the Southern Literary Journal, edited by D. K. Whitaker.

THE LONE STAR.

From restless sleep I woke. Dark dreams had prest
Heavy upon me, and mysterious thoughts
Of all things terrible, though undefin'd,
Had laid their chilling fingers on my heart,
Freezing the fount of life.
A sense of fearful loneliness hung o'er
My troubled spirit, till with stealthy tread
I sought the lifted casement, to look out
Upon the midnight heav'ns; for I lov'd
Their solemn beauty, and had learn'd to read
Their letter'd volumes, till they grew to be,
To my sad bosom, dear, familiar friends:—
But all was gloom. The wearied queen of night
Had sunk on her chill pillow, and the stars,
Those holy comforters, had turn'd away,
Nor left one foot print of their shining feet,
To guide bewilder'd Thought. No sound was there
Of dissonance or concord; but Silence sat
Upon her ancient throne; and a deep hush
So boding and profound, that with each pulse
Throbbing to fever-wildness, I lean'd forth
As if to hear the spirits whispering.
Just then when thought rov'd freest, and I stood
Gazing half-conscious on the sullen clouds
That prest to the far East, a phantom-train,
Moving in mute procession; when my mind
Was yielding to Imagination's sway,
And Reason trembled on her steadfast base;
A single star look'd out—the blessed thing!
It look'd half trembling, yet so sweetly clear,
'Mid all that gloom and stillness, that I thought
(And even now I think, though days have past)
It was an angel's self that came to soothe
And calm and comfort me, and then a voice
Soft as a seraph's note breath'd in my ear,
Trust but in heav'n! and then I knelt and pray'd,
Till the seal'd fountains of my soul gush'd forth,
And I *was* comforted!——
Through life that star shall cheer me; though my path
Should further lead 'mid darkness, and the spots
Where memory loves to linger may be few;
Though earthly joys may vanish, and the blooms
Of love and hope prove fruitless; yet with gaze
Steadfast, unchanging, I will look beyond
The clouded present, to my guiding star,
A humble trust in heav'n!

Charleston, S C

DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE
ON THE THIRTY-SECOND ARTICLE.

Mr. CARSON, of Burke, said, that having been confined to his room for several days by indisposition, and fearing a return of his sickness, he would avail himself of the present opportunity to submit a few remarks on the question under discussion—and they would necessarily be few, on account of his physical prostration.

Mr C said, that he had not anticipated on his arrival here, that there could be any difference of opinion on this subject. He thought the age we lived in forbade it; but the course which the debate had taken, had undeceived him. The principal argument which he had heard mentioned, why the clause should not be stricken from the Constitution, was, that in its practical operation it did no harm. But, suppose we permit it to remain where it is, and thus virtually re-enact it, will it continue long innoxious!

I shall not, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. C go into history to draw thence any conclusions, but shall base myself on this great fundamental right—I am the creature of God, and to that God I am accountable. Who can interpose between my conscience and its Almighty Author? If any man can convince me, that he is to be made responsible for my conduct on earth, and I am consequently released from personal accountability—then I may acquiesce in your religious tests. But until so convinced, I go for striking out the whole article.

Mr C. said he had heard some gentlemen say, in out door conversation, that they felt themselves instructed to vote against any alteration of this article. No man believed more implicitly than himself in the right of instruction, when legitimately exercised. In any temporal matter he would receive instructions and would obey them; but he would permit no one to prescribe a rule of action for him in religious matters, except such godly persons as he might choose to consult: for spiritual edification. No man should presume to dictate to him as to what Church he should attach himself to Whence could any man derive this right?—Had any one been instructed by his God to instruct any Delegate here? No earthly authority certainly, could confer such right. Of all the instructions he ever heard of, Mr C. said, this instruction about Religious restrictions was the most ridiculous and absurd!

Mr. C. said, he had not attached himself to any Church. He had his preferences, arising however, more from the influence of education, than any religious feeling. It might be, that some day he should attach himself to the Catholics. If so, and there should be any thing in the Constitution of the State which gave him birth, and which had in some degree honored him, that would prevent him from aspiring to office, he should indeed think it hard. But he protested again and again, against the right of any man to interpose between him and his Maker.

In conclusion, Mr. C. said, if this article were retained in the Constitution, in its present shape, he should vote against its ratification, he did not care how beneficial the remaining provisions were. More—if his voice should ever again be heard by his constituents, it would be raised for the purpose of denouncing an Article so unbecoming the spirit of the age in which we live.

Mr. COOPER said, he could not keep his seat and refrain from giving his views on the subject. Our good old Constitution had been standing for more than 50 years, without any interruption—this Article had been a dead letter, and there was no use now in repealing it. The notions of gentlemen change; the older they get, the wiser they get; but we ought certainly to guard against any thing calculated to embarrass our liberties. He did not know but there was some as honest Roman Catholics as any other religion, and when he found one, he would protect him and take him by the hand; but in a protesting of this one, we must take care we don't let in a thousand dishonest ones.—The Roman Catholic is the very offspring of a despot. Our fathers saw the necessity of the article and placed it where it is. They knew what a Roman Catholic was, and was afraid if they did'nt put something of this sort in, they might hereafter have a harder struggle than they had just got out of.

Sir, said Mr. C., we had better let it stand as it is. The people are well apprised that this article is in the Constitution, and they would never agree to have it blotted out. Take it out, and the people will say that the Convention has usurped power, and wants to bring oppression on them and seize their liberties. There were some honest men among the Catholics, but while we know the doctrine is a dangerous one, we ought to exclude them He was willing to acknowledge, that among the Catholics of this State there were some worthy men; but men had nothing to do with this question; we should decide it on principle, broad principle.

Mr. C. said, in his section, there was not one gentleman in a hundred that wanted this article touched. He should vote himself to retain it, and called upon the other Delegates to do so likewise. If the people find out that the provision is more hostile to the Roman Catholics than they imagined, they can call another Convention—it is not so much trouble—to amend it again. The people did not want to step between a man and his creator, and would no doubt rectify this matter. But they did not expect this Convention to touch that Article, and he hoped it would not be done.

Gen. WELLBORN hoped there would be no more words struck out of this article of the Constitution than was necessary to effect the object in view. At the same time that he wished it to be so amended, as to admit to office Christians of every denomination, he was unwilling to strike out those parts of it which prohibited the introduction of Atheists and Infidels from having any thing to do with the Administration of the Government.—Considerable excitement, he said, existed in some parts of the country, and fears were entertained that some mischief might arise from doing away this article. He hoped therefore, that some respect would be paid to public feeling, and that no more of the article would be struck out than was deemed necessary.

Mr. COOPER said, he would be glad that those who wished this article of the Constitution to be amended or expunged, could agree among themselves as to the manner of effecting their object. He did not wish to see a single word of it changed. He wished to keep out of office all those which this section guarded against. He had been told by a person who heard a Catholic say, that it made no difference to him whether he swore on the *New Testament or a Spelling Book!* He did think that such men ought not to be trusted. He said that there had been a great deal of blood shed about Religion, and he was afraid, if this section were expunged, there would be more. He did not care how wise men were, if they did not agree with the general opinion in religion, they ought to be looked after.

Dr SMITH said, from the situation he occupied in relation to the subject under discussion, he found it necessary to express his opinion upon it. It was well known, that, for years past, the amendment of the Constitution had been a matter of discussion among the people, especially in the Western part of the State. At the last session of the General Assembly, certain amendments were proposed, and the people were called upon to say whether a Convention should be called to frame and devise specific amendments to the Constitution, and propose to their discretion several other matters for consideration, amongst which was the amendment of the 32d Article of the present Constitution

Whence, asked the Dr. did this suggestion arise? Who originated it. Did the people at large call for it? Was there any public meeting held upon the subject, or any expression of the will of the people upon it? No, it was the voluntary act of some one. And when he expressed his unwillingness to meddle with this section, he spoke the sense of his constituents. It was with difficulty the people in his county could, on this account, be brought to vote for the Convention.

It is, said he, an agitating question; but as it became necessary to enquire whether any amendment was necessary to be made to this article, it would be necessary to look at the Constitution The 19th article of our Bill of Rights declares "that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience?" And he would go as far as any one to secure to every man this right. But when man enters into society, he has to surrender a portion of his natural rights. What says the 31st article of our Constitution; "No clergyman or preacher of the Gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, while he continues in exercise of the pastoral function." We see, by this article, that a class of men, perhaps better qualified than any other to perform the duties of office, are excluded But Dr. S. denied that any citizen had been debarred of his natural rights by the 32d article.—Who, he asked, had been denied office under it? Have the Catholics been excluded? They had not, they had held seats in the Legislative Hall; and had occupied the highest seats on the Judicial Bench.

When we take into view the natural rights of man, are there no other rights as well as the rights of conscience? Where are the rights of persons and liberty? Do they not stand next to our duty to God? These hypothetic opinions, he said, formed excellent themes for declamation. No scruple was made some days ago in taking away the remnant of liberty possessed by the free colored people. Dr. Smith referred to the 34th section of the Constitution to shew that every man is entitled to a free exercise of his religious opinions. Dr S. here referred to the excitements and disorders of the French Revolution during the reign of Danton and Robespierre It was true, he said that the 32d article of the Constitution was at present useless—it was a dead letter; but the time might come when it would be needed, and he trusted it would never be used until some great emergency should arise. This article had been in existence nearly 60 years without being called into exercise. The present excitement in his part of the country could not be judged of by persons at a distance; it was such as to have prejudged the question, and such as could not be easily overcome.

He wished this section to be laid aside as Sleeping Thunder, to be called up only when necessary to defeat some deep-laid scheme of ambition. He would prefer for this purpose keeping the Constitution as it is. The people in his county were opposed to making any great innovations on the old Constitution, and he did not like to thwart their views. He should fear much, if this 32d article was disturbed, the Constitution, as amended, would not be ratified by the people. He therefore called on the friends of the amended Constitution, not to agree to any amendment of minor importance which might induce the people to reject the Constitution as amended.

Governor SWAIN disliked to keep the Sleeping Thunder of this section, (as the gentleman from Orange termed it) to be used in some emergency hereafter. He did not like to leave it in the hands of men in power who might hereafter abuse it by

"Dealing damnation round the land,
"On all they deem'd their foe."

Gov. BRANCH said, on hearing that the question on this 32d article would probably be taken to-day, he had come to the House, though indisposed, to give his vote upon it. The framers of our present Constitution, considering the circumstances under which they acted, deserved great credit for their labors It was true that they did not go quite far enough, but under it our State had attained a high character both at home and abroad. He believed with the gentleman from Orange, that the obnoxious portion of the article had been inoperative; but this Convention having been expressly charged with the consideration of the subject, it ought to be expunged from the instrument as being unworthy to remain in it. Our Constitution, he believed, was the only one in the Union which had retained in it any thing like religious persecution. If the whole of this section were stricken out, he could not believe it would be much regretted by any of our constituents; but he had no desire to do more than was deemed necessary. He came here to co-operate with the friends of Reform in order to fix our Representation on a fair and firm basis. He did not mean to enter at large into the question as to the preference which ought to be given in favor of one faith over another. He wished to see Religious opinions of every description free from all restraint. He could not believe with the gentleman from Orange that any amendment which the Convention might deem it necessary to make in this article, would produce any shock on the feelings of any considerable portion of the people of this State. He believed that if any improper excitement had been produced on the minds of the people, it would be necessary only to communicate to them more correct information on the subject, in order to rectify the erroneous impressions into which they have been led.

Mr. CRUDUP said, as he should be called upon to vote on this question before the Committee, he thought it necessary to give some of the reasons which would govern his vote. No man could hold the rights of conscience more sacred than he did. He believed the article in question had been considered as a perfect nullity, and had therefore done no real injury to any one. Liberty of conscience has on all hands been considered as an unalienable right. No Government can interfere between man and his Maker Mr. C. said he made a distinction between partial and complete toleration, and took a pretty general view of the state of Religion in different countries. All the institutions of this country, he said, acknowledged the truth of the Christian Religion; and whoever impedes its progress, is considered as impeding the happiness of man.

Mr. C. said, though he came to the Convention with an intention of voting for an amendment of this article, his intention had been somewhat staggered by the arguments used in favor of the measure. Nor did he think the true merits of the question had yet been touched.

It had been remarked by the gentleman from Orange, that the Convention must be careful how it approaches the article in question; that the passions of the people are excited, and that the ratification of the Constitution would be hazarded by meddling with it.

Mr. C. said he entertained a high respect for public opinion, but he should think that it would be generally admitted that no professing believer of Christianity ought to be excluded from office—further than this he was unwilling to go.

With the gentleman from Halifax (Judge Daniel) he believed the Pope of Rome possessed no temporal power, except over a small province of Italy. He had therefore no fear of his temporal power encroaching on this country. Indeed, the despots of Europe would at all times keep him in check.

Mr. C. did not believe that Popery was changed. He believed it would continue an unit, and be the same. He know that it had been an opinion long urged against the Catholics of this country, that they held principles inimical to free Government; but nothing of this kind had ever been substantiated against them, and facts were the best evidence in their favor.—Mr. C. then adverted to the persecutions which the Catholics had undergone in different parts of Europe, and especially in Ireland.

The spirit of the age, said Mr. C. calls aloud for more liberal opinions on the subject of Religious Liberty. He had hoped that the time had passed for entertaining any fears from Popery in this country.—The Bible Societies of England and America had done much in enlightening and liberating the public mind on the subject of Religion in all parts of the world.

The only proper mode of meeting the efforts which are said to be now making by the Catholics in the Valley of the Mississippi and elsewhere, to spread their doctrines, is for the Protestants of all sects to become more united amongst themselves. By doing away all petty divisions and strifes, and exerting all their moral influence in support of the great doctrines of the Reformation, they would then have nothing to fear on the score of their Religion.

Mr C. concluded with expressing his belief that great prejudice and excitement existed on this subject, which it would require some time to allay.

Mr. MACON said, he took the broad ground that man was alone responsible to his Creator for his Religious faith, and that no human power had any right to interpose in the matter, or to prescribe any particular opinions as a test of fitness for office. If a Hindoo were to come among us, and was fully qualified to discharge the duties of any office to which he might aspire, his Religious belief would not constitute an objection in his opinion, why he should be debarred. Who made man a judge, that he should presume to interfere in the sacred rights of conscience? He had always thought that a mixture of Politics and Religion was the very essence of hypocrisy.

Mr. M. said, some gentlemen had expressed the opinion that this Article, as it now stood, could do no harm. Who can tell to what the spirit of proscription, on which it is based, may lead. A spark may fire the world. Events push each other along, and one passion but serves to enkindle another. So far as he was individually concerned, it mattered not what provisions were incorporated in the Constitution. His time had most come. But this Article was the only feature in the old Constitution which he had ever heard objected to, out of the State; and the objection was always coupled with an expression of surprise, that it could have got foothold in a State where the principles of Liberty were so well understood. There were times, when a man, if a true Patriot, must stake himself for the good of his country. The present was a crisis of that kind.

When our country was in distress, said Mr. M. in our Revolutionary struggle, we applied to Catholics for assistance, and it was generously extended. Without foreign assistance, we never should have achieved our independence.

Mr. M. said a part of the Article referred to Atheists. He did not believe there ever was an Atheist, whatever his nation or his color. It was impossible for any man to look at himself, at the water, at the animal and vegetable kingdom, at the Sun, Moon or Stars, without acknowledging the existence of a GREAT FIRST CAUSE.

What gave rise to the first settlement in North Carolina? The persecutions in New England and Virginia. New England, to use the language of a great man, was settled by the Puritans—Vir-

ginia was settled by Episcopalians. These two States never had any intercourse until the Revolution. This goodly land, we inhabit, was discovered by Catholics. Should not this fact occur to us when we talk about disfranchising them?

To him it appeared too plain a question to argue, that every man may worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. But it is a practical denial of its truth to debar a man from office, because he may entertain certain Religious opinions. Those was one member of this Convention whose father had been inhumanly murdered by the Tories in our Revolutionary struggle—he begged pardon for the allusion, but it was history—and shall it be said, that his son, baptised, as it were, in the blood of his father, is unworthy a seat in the Legislature of our country? No Sir, no gentleman would say this. The Chistian Religion was founded on good will and peace to man. Examine the Redeemer's sermon on the Mount—Is there any persecution there? And who made us greater than He, that we should proscribe our brethren for opinion's sake? You might as well attempt to bind the air we breathe as a man's conscience—it is free—liberty of thought is his unalienable birthright. He never heard this great out-cry against Religious freedom, but what he was forcibly reminded of the Pharisee and Publican. He was too tired to repeat it; but every body remembered it.

Roger Williams, of Rhode-Island, Mr. M. said, was the first man to establish Toleration in North America—he was a Puritan. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the man who staked more by signing the Declaration of Independence than any other individual, was a Catholic. As he stepped up to sign, some person remarked, there goes two millions with the dash of a pen! Another friend remarked, "Oh Carroll, you will get off, there are so many Charles Carrolls." He stepped back and added—"of Carrollton." Mr. M. alluded also to the character of Bishop Carroll, a man so pure, that even sectarian bigotry could find nothing to alledge against him. It was not therefore the particular Religious notions, which a man entertained, that made him a good citizen or a good man.

Mr. M. said, fears seemed to be entertained by some gentlemen, that the Roman Catholics would overrun the country. They might do it, but he did not think it was half as probable, as that a mouse would kill a Buffaloe! Let them come when they will, and Mr. M. said, he would lay a wager that the Protestants converted *two*, to the Catholics *one*. As for himself, he was inclined to the Baptist Church, and he did not care who knew it; but he was far from believing in all their doctrines. Neither did he believe it essential, that a man should attach himself to any particular Church. If he faithfully discharged all his duties on earth, and obeyed the precepts of the Gospel, he would not be asked when he reached Heaven, to what sect he belonged.

Mr. M. said in conclusion, he would not have troubled the Committee, but he did not wish any one to believe that he was disposed to *skulk* from responsibility. He was not vain enough to believe his opinions would have any weight in that body, but he must be allowed to say that he considered the decision of this question as involving the future character of North Carolina.

(Debate to be continued.)

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Bank of the United States.—Of all the unlucky objects that ever were formed or established by the wit, wisdom, or folly of men, we believe the Bank of the U. States may be fairly set down as the most luckless and unfortunate. Ever since General Jackson and the Kitchen Cabinet proclaimed war against it, nothing that it has done, or left undone, has satisfied, or even soothed the feelings, of its adversaries. Whatever course it has pursued, whatever measures it has adopted, it has uniformly met not merely with the opposition, but the deadly hostility of the administration, formal and informal, and been the subject, in every instance, of charges of the most unprincipled and aggravated character. If it increased its discounts, and extended its accommodations to the public, it was unhesitatingly accused of intending to bribe the community to call for a renewal of the charter. If it diminished them, it was designed to produce such extensive and severe distress in the money concerns of the country, as to force the people to insist upon the same thing. For a time, an attempt was made to alarm the people, by the suggestion that the public money was not safe in the vaults of the bank, as there was but little doubt it would prove to be insolvent. After a while it appeared, that the bank had a very large proportion of all the specie in the country in its own hands; and then it was declared that it was obviously preparing to crush the local institutions, after having thus deprived them of the means of supporting their own credit, by hoarding up all the metallic coin in its own vaults. A year or two since, it was alleged that it set itself at work, and employed as many agents as it could hire or bribe, to create a most extensive panic through the country, when there was no occasion for any alarm. Now, if we understand the signs of the times, an effort is making by the administration tools themselves, to raise another panic, by endeavoring to show that the bank, as it draws near the close of its life, is calculating the means of pecuniary distress, with the hope that notwithstanding all that has passed—notwithstanding General Jackson has pledged himself, most solemnly and repeatedly, never to sign a bill, while he is President, for the establishment of a bank, and Mr. Van Buren has openly declared that if he should ever be elected President, he will tread in his illustrious master's footsteps—that something may occur which shall bring about the renewal of the charter.

In short, whether it extends or curtails its operations, increases or diminishes the debts due to it—whether it conducts its affairs like an institution which wishes to continue, or manages like one that expects to die, it makes no difference in the treatment it receives from those who have labored hard to destroy it; and who, having succeeded in their efforts, seem resolved to make its last moments harsh to itself, equally distressing to those around it.

I have never seen a Turk work, if there was a possibility of his being idle. I have never seen one stand, if, by any possibility, he could be seated. A blacksmith sits cross-legged at the anvil, and seats himself when he shoes a horse. A carpenter seats himself when he saws, bores holes, or drives a nail, or planes, dubs with his small adze, or chops with his hatchet, if it be possible to do so without standing.

Letters from Constantinople.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN, AUG. 18.

Before we offer any remarks on the result of our recent elections, we beg leave to quote a passage from a letter dated Gallatin, Tenn., 25th March last, written by Sam Gwin, of re-nomination memory, and published in the *Richmond Enquirer* immediately preceding or about the time of the Virginia elections. It is as follows:

"Col. Bell will be pressed harder than he ever was before, *if he is not beaten.* The latter, *I believe.* Mr. Peyton, who represents this district, will be opposed, and that successfully, in my opinion. Polk and Grundy will be sustained. Gov Carroll has openly taken the field as the advocate of Van Buren, if nominated, and will be elected Governor on that question, or defeated, if it is the will of the majority."

COMMENT.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Peyton have been re-elected without opposition. Col. Polk openly avowed his individual preference for Judge White—earnestly disclaimed, on the stump, having had any thing to do with the Baltimore Convention, and proclaimed that the proceedings of that body had no more obligatory force on the party than the recommendation of any other body of equally respectable men. Under these circumstances, and with these *professions*, he too has been elected without opposition. As to Mr. Grundy, the proceedings of the next Legislature will show whether he will be "sustained" in his opposition to Judge White. But Gov. Carroll! He it was on whom the hopes of his party rested. Gwin did not dream of the possibility of his defeat when he wrote his Richmond letter, and therefore, for effect alone, stated that he would be elected or defeated on the Van Buren question. Well, the election is over, and Governor Carroll has been defeated by a majority of eight or nine thousand votes. If to these be added the vote of Judge Humphreys, which, had he been out of the way, would probably have been cast almost entirely for Cannon, Governor Carroll would be found minus some sixteen or eighteen thousand votes — The only section of the State, where it will be pretended the White question was made in the election for Governor, was in East Tennessee, where Cannon obtained a majority of thirteen or fourteen thousand. So great and overwhelming was thought to be Gov Carroll's popularity in consequence of his military services, that it was impossible to bring the White question to bear generally upon his election, more especially as he every where, on the stump and off of it, protested against such a course. He stated, repeatedly and emphatically, that every body knew that Judge White was the choice of a large majority of the people of the State, and in manly and eloquent addresses he appealed to the magnanimity of the people not to proscribe him for opinion's sake. By this course, he succeeded in a great measure in preventing the question from being made upon him In some of the strongest White counties in Middle Tennessee he obtained large majorities Still he was beaten.

As to the result of the elections for members to the Legislature, it will be found equally flattering. A few—some ten or fifteen—very respectable Van Buren men have been elected, and we hear that our caucus friends in this quarter count confidently upon a few more members whom they are pleased to term *doubtful*. With due deference, we apprehend that if there were any *doubtful* at first, which may be *doubted*, their *doubts* have been entirely settled by the vote for Governor. *That* is a *power!*

In conclusion, we may say to our sister States, that *Tennessee* is steadfast, and that the result of the late elections shows conclusively that no earthly power or influence can induce her to abandon the position she has so proudly assumed.

Irish Riots on the Wabash and Erie Canal.—Very serious riots have occurred on this Canal between two militant parties of the Irish employed in its construction. The *Corkonians* appear to have been the strongest, until the *Fardowns*, the rival faction, were reinforced, when both parties prepared for battle, and commenced arming with every thing they could lay their hands upon. Three kegs of power were taken forcibly from a wagon on the road, and several citizens' houses were entered and robbed of muskets. A bloody battle was to have been fought between them on the 12th instant, the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, but some volunteer companies from Fort Wayne and Logan's Fort, made their appearance, and Messrs. the Corkonians and the whole chivalry of the Fardowns, scampered like "brave Belgians." About one hundred were taken prisoners, and fourteen of the ringleaders, including Sullivan, a very active and conspicuous one of the number, were taken to Indianapolis, for safe custody. Quiet had been completely restored.—*Cou. and Enq.*

Extensive Robbery.—A package of money, containing $8,600 in Bank notes of various denominations, and one check on the Union Bank, Providence, (R. I.) together with drafts on different individuals to the amount of 1,150 dollars, was stolen in Providence on Monday last, under the following circumstances: In the morning of that day, the package was delivered by the cashier of the Thompson Bank, in Thompson, Conn., to a gentleman who was going to Providence, to be by him delivered to Wm. J. King, cashier of the Union Bank, Providence. The gentleman who brought said package says, that a little before 9 o'clock, on Monday evening, he delivered it at the door of Mr. King's house, in Providence, to a person whom he supposed, and who represented himself to be Mr. King, the cashier of the Union Bank; but who was not Mr. King, but a person who had, undoubtedly, placed himself at the door of Mr. King for the purpose of purloining, or assisting in purloining, said package.

Serious and fatal affray.—We regret to learn, that a serious affray occurred on the day of the late election, at Post of Arkansas, in which some of the principal citizens of the county were engaged, and in which pistols and knives were freely used. One gentleman was shot through one of his legs, and cut in several places on his body, but was not thought to be dangerously wounded. But the most melancholy part of the transaction was, that Mr. Pierre Jardeleau, who was standing a short distance from the scene, merely looking on as a spectator, was killed by a chance shot from the pistol of one of the combatants.—*Arkansas Gaz.*

From the Raleigh Register.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—As promised in our last, we publish below a list of those members of our next Legislature who are known to be ANTI-VAN BUREN in sentiment. We do not doubt that there are many others so, if the truth could be got at, but it is a notorious fact, that throughout the State, the friends of Mr. Van Buren, afraid to test the true issue between their favorite and Judge White, took shelter under the wing of Gen. Jackson. We are certain we do not err in stating, that in *no County in North Carolina* was the issue fairly made up between the two prominent candidates for the next Presidency. The success then which has been achieved in the State—the great gain to the Whig cause since our last Legislature convened—has been accomplished in opposition to Jacksonism itself. That a large majority of the people of North Carolina are opposed to the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, we firmly believe, and have no fears of the result when we can get the question before them, stripped of all adventitious circumstances. When it is borne in mind, that an overwhelming majority of the people of this State were originally the firm and uncompromising supporters of Gen. Jackson, and that their adherence to him resembled rather the devotion of Pagans to an idol, than the discreet applause of a sober people—when we say, this fact is considered, the Whigs of North Carolina have every encouragement to persevere in their unmitigated opposition to Caucus influence and Executive dictation. Let them buckle on their armor and declare eternal war against the principles of their opponents; if they cannot be overthrown to-day, let them be attacked to-morrow, and year after year, until they *are* overthrown.

The list subjoined contains 99 names, giving to the Whigs, as far as heard from,* a majority of one on joint ballot; that is, if our table is correct; and if not, we will cheerfully rectify any inaccuracies that may be pointed out. We feel confident however, that many of the members elect, though claiming to be Administration men, will not be found to work kindly in harness, when an attempt is made to transfer them to Van Buren. Let the nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, by the next Legislature, be attempted—let that question be made the test of the relative strength of Van Buren and White in that body—and it will be soon seen, how entirely impotent the name of the New York intriguer is, to rally a party. But if there were any doubt as to the ascendancy of Judge White's prospects in North Carolina, it must be dissipated by a reference to the Congressional votes. We have not received returns from all the districts, but we hazard little in saying, that in the aggregate vote given to the candidates, in favor of Judge White, that there will be found a difference of at least 10,000 votes against the Northern candidate. If this be so, (and we will demonstrate it next week)—if it be true, that it is uncertain which division of parties has the majority in the Legislature—if it be admitted, as asserted last winter by the "Standard," that the Jackson majority in our Legislature was 40; who will contend that the Administration is not getting weaker and weaker in the affections of the people, or that when the "heir apparent" appears on the theatre in person, instead of by proxy, that he stands any chance of getting the vote of the State.

We might, it is true, for effect abroad, like the "Standard," sound a flourish of trumpets, and claim a White majority of some 15 or 20, but we have no point to carry by resorting to such trickery. We want no man on our side who is afraid to avow his principles, and we therefore publish names. If any one mentioned in our list, is ashamed of his association, let him say so, and his name shall be "expunged." Will the "Standard" so far show its hand as to publish a similar list of the members which "*the* party" count on as VAN BUREN men? The Editor claims in his last paper a majority of 22. Surely then, there can be no difficulty in his complying with our reasonable requisition. If he will do so, and we can "pick no flaw," there will be an end to the controversy. But to our list:

Anson—Messrs. Little, MacRae and Benton.
Ashe—Mr. Horton.
Buncombe—Messrs. Rankin and Harrison.
Brunswick—Messrs. Hill, Hall and Baker.
Beaufort—Messrs. Williams, Smallwood and Clarke.
Burke—Messrs. Ballew, Erwin and Perkins.
Cabarrus—Messrs. Long, Barringer and Hope.
Carteret—Messrs Bryan, Hunt and Bell.
Chatham—Messrs. McQueen and Guthrie.
Chowan—Messrs. Bullock and Hoskins.
Camden—Messrs. Tillett, McPherson and Burges.
Davidson—Messrs. Hogan, Smith and Brummell.
Franklin—Mr. Williams.†
Granville—Mr. Eaton and Mr. Taylor.‡
Greene—Mr Harper.
Guilford—Messrs. Morehead, Lindsay and Gorrell.
Halifax—Messrs. Joyner and Gee.
Hertford—Messrs. Borland and Rayner.
Hyde—Messrs. Selby, Moore and Swindell.
Iredell—Messrs. Young, King and Loudermilk.
Jones—Messrs. Harrison, Howard and Hammond.
Lincoln—Mr. Harry.
Macon—Mr. Siler.
Moore—Messrs Kelly and Dowd.
Montgomery—Messrs. Kendall, Lilly and Harris.
Northampton—Messrs. Moody, Crump and Gary.
Pasquotank—Mr. Muse.
Pitt—Messrs. Alfred Moye and Foreman.
Perquimons—Messrs. Wilson, Jacocks and Granbury.
Rowan—Messrs. Polk, Clement and Walton.
Randolph—Messrs. Staley, Lane and Rush.
Richmond—Messrs. Martin, Thomas and Buie.
Rutherford—Messrs. Moore, Bedford and Carson.
Surry—Messrs. Clingman and Fleming.
Stokes—Messrs. Moore, Poindexter and Matthews.
Tyrrell—Messrs. McCleese and Hassell.
Washington—Messrs. Beasly, Davenport and Swanner.
Wilkes—Messrs. Wellborn, Horton and Watts.
Wake—Mr. Rogers.
Wilmington—Mr. Dudley.
Newbern—Mr. Manly.
Hillsboro'—Mr. Graham.
Halifax—Dr. Bond.
Salisbury—Mr. Chambers.
Edenton—Mr. Collins.

*There are two counties, Haywood and Yancy, sending three members each, yet to hear from, and it is due to candor to state, that we have fears, from their political complexion hitherto, they will send Administration members. If they do, the Jacksonites will have obtained a victory, but it will be of so equivocal a character that a repetition of it will irretrievably undo them. Should however, the returns from these counties be favorable to the Whigs, North Carolina will stand in appearance, as she already is in fact, "redeemed, regenerate and disenthralled."

†Mr Williams we claim as well from general report, as from the authority of the Fayetteville Observer, the Editor of which was informed by a gentleman direct from Franklin that Mr. W. was decidedly Anti-Van Buren.

‡It is soon we claim Mr. Taylor, though Mr. Wyche is returned, because of all the individuals from Granville with whom we have conversed, we have not seen one who does not say that Mr. Taylor is unquestionably elected, and that the Legislature must so decide.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

The following table exhibits the aggregate of the votes given for Members of Congress in this State:

					WHITE.	VAN BUREN.
1st District,	W. B. Shepard				2534	429
2d do	W. L. Long				1986	2227
3d do	E. Pettigrew				3128	2516
4th do	John McLeod				1553	3017
5th do	Doct. Dishong				2250	2690
6th do	Josiah Crudup				1522	3540
7th do	E Deberry				3426	2940
8th do	D. L. Barringer				2416	2706
11th do	B Shipp				1979	3383
12th do	J. Graham				3733	230
	D. Newland				3726	
					2	
					—7459	
					A. Durham	
10th do	A. Rencher				3118	
	B. Craige				1622	
	R. M. Pearson				1297	
					6037	
					28,253	
White majority,					34,990	
					22,680	
					11,610	

We invite the special attention of the reader to this table. It shows more correctly than any statement which has been published the strength of parties in this State; and if unsavory truths can at any time be relished by the Globe in preference to misleading falsehoods, we commend it to his careful consideration. He will find it much more "implicitly to be relied on" than the despatches of the Chief of the Electioneering Bureau in this State, who affords practical proof, at the expense of a few thousands per annum, to the people of this country, that "the patronage of the Federal Government will not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections."

That the elections for members of Congress furnish a much fairer and more certain test of the political sentiments of the people, than the result of county elections, might be easily shown by several reasons; but we will advert to only two, which are conclusive on the question, viz: The great inequality of the population of the counties; and the fact, that personal preferences and local questions more frequently form the pivot on which the election of members of the Legislature is made to turn, than national politics. But members of Congress are selected with special reference to their opinions on national affairs. They are entrusted with their management; and hence their election makes up an issue which generally swallows up every other consideration; and it exhibits, as will be the case in the election of President and Vice President, *the actual voice of the freemen of the State.*

It will be seen, from our table, that in ten districts, the issue was fairly tried between White and Van Buren men, and the result is a majority of 5,573 for the former. The Van Buren men did not venture to test their strength in Rencher's, A. H. Sheppard's and Williams's Districts, although in Rencher's district there were three Whig candidates. The result of the whole, as heretofore stated, is, that we have elected *seven* out of *thirteen* members to Congress; and that the aggregate votes received by the White candidates in the State, estimating Williams and A. H. Sheppard (from whose districts returns have not yet reached us) to have received 6000 votes each, will be 46,290, and the entire vote received by the Van Buren candidates 22,680.

It is due to candor to state that we have no doubt that Mr. Van Buren is stronger in Graham's and W. B. Shepard's districts than appears from this statement, and that in those districts where his friends found it most prudent not to try his strength, he has advocates, who, if their number could be ascertained, would somewhat augment his aggregate and diminish ours; but, on the other hand, it is equally clear that the friends of Judge White do not exhibit any thing like their numbers in Hawkins', McKay's and Conner's districts.

Concerning the result of the late Election in North Carolina the Richmond Whig justly remarks: "The Whigs of the United States have cause to triumph, and will triumph in the result in North Carolina, and will tender to their brethren there the acknowledgment of their thanks, and admiration for the gallantry with which they have sustained the cause of the People against Power. That their victory may be properly appreciated, let it be remembered that no State of the Union was at one time more unanimously Jackson than North Carolina, or more absolutely surrendered to the idolatory of manworship. It is a glorious revolution, less for its political consequences than as showing the agency of reason, reflection, and love of principle."

The annual aggregate of the value of the products of this country is estimated at not less than *fifteen* hundred millions of dollars.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE EDITORS.

WEAKLEY COUNTY, *Tennessee, August 10th*, 1835.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON:

As I have closed my canvass, and the result is known, I have concluded to drop you a line to inform you what I had to contend against. I had *Andrew Jackson* openly franking documents, and writing letters into my district. He even had my mileage and pay as a member of Congress drawn off, and franked it to the district, where it was published in a newspaper. His object was to hold out the idea to the People that I had taken pay for the same mileage that Mr Fitzgerald did, when it is well known, all over the District, that Mr. Fitzgerald charged pay for thirteen hundred miles, and I charged for one thousand. The * * * * * * stated that I ought to have charged but for seven hundred and fifty miles—a fact that he must know, every man that is acquainted with the district must know, is untrue.

The truth is, I do believe he is determined to expend every dollar of the Treasury, or make Van Buren his successor. I am determined to let the world know the means that have been resorted to for the purpose of defeating me. I had to contend against the whole popularity of Andrew Jackson and Governor Carroll, and the whole strength of the Union Bank. I have been told by good men that the managers of that Bank offered twenty five dollars a vote for Mr. Huntsman. I had no Bank to aid me: I expected to have a fair race: but when the time came, and the polls opened, I found all Huntsman judges, and, in nearly all cases, Huntsman officers to hold the election. In fact I am astonished that I came as near beating him as I did. Men that were out of their County could vote for Mr Huntsman, and, at the same place, when they would offer to vote for me, they were refused by the same judges. In fact, I see no hope. The People have almost given up to a *Dictator.* Andrew Jackson has franked loads of the extra Globe to every Post Office in this District, with a prospectus to get subscribers for it. Now I wish to ask the world a question, or the oldest man living, if they or he ever knew any President to serve out his time, and then to set down to open electioneering for his successor? The very paper franked by him, states that Judge White has sold himself to the Bank, and that there are no Jackson-White-men; that all must be Jackson-Van Buren-men I have come to the conclusion, when the People will sanction the like of this, we have but little to hope for. I do believe Santa Ana's Kingdom will be a paradise, compared with this, in a few years. The People are nearly ready to take the yoke of bondage, and say "Amen! Jackson done it—it is all right!"

I have spoken what I thought, regardless of consequences, and have submitted to my fate without a murmur, and rejoice that I live in a district that has so near a majority of freemen in it. From the best information I can get, I will be benten a few votes over two hundred in near ten thousand votes.

I am yours, &c.

DAVID CROCKETT.

P. S. Correct errors, and publish this letter, and I take the responsibility.

[The good Colonel is so indignant at the arts by which his defeat has been effected, that he is not sparing of his rebuke of those who sit in high places. We have ventured indeed to soften his language in one or two passages, where it was rather too *energetic.* But the main fact stated by the Colonel is confirmed by publications in various Tennessee papers, and has indeed been admitted by the Official gazette, that the President of the United States has used his frank for the circulation, in the late canvass, of numbers of the Globe in the State of Tennessee. To this effect we find very direct and positive averments in an article in the Nashville Republican of the 18th inst. from which we extract the following: "It is a fact susceptible of proof, if denied—a fact within the knowledge of the People of a whole State—that numerous—not '*a few*' only—that hundreds, we believe we might safely add *thousands*, of Globes, containing the foulest slanders against Judge White and his leading friends, have been circulated, in this State, under the President's frank." Not only, we believe, has such a thing never been done by any former President, but never has any thing like it been done by any President, or by his procurement.

Nat. Int.]

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

CHARLES SHALER, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, vice Stephen T. Mason, superseded.

The reader will perceive from an official article transferred to our columns to-day, that the Acting Governor (*actual* Secretary) of the Territory of MICHIGAN, has been superseded for causes there stated. This is one of the acts of the Executive, to which, whatever we may think of the motive, we take no exception, believing it to be, under existing circumstances, expedient if not inevitable. The people of Ohio are becoming very much exasperated at the course pursued by the authorities of Michigan; more so, we believe, than is shewn by the newspapers. The following letter from a respectable citizen of Ohio to his friend in Harrisburg, gives us some idea of the actual state of public feeling in that quarter.—*Nat. Int.*

"SOMERSET, Perry Co., Ohio, Aug. 18.

"*Respected Friend:* Ohio is all tumult and fire against the proceedings of the citizens of Michigan Territory. There is a SECRET movement of our troops. Our rifle regiment has this morning got orders to parade, and hold itself ready at a moment's warning. Ohio says with one voice, go, and relieve our citizens. How this matter will terminate, is unknown. Unless the General Government puts a stop to the outrage of the Territory, there will be bloody work. It is thought there will be a call for 15,000 rifle and horse. All are ready and willing."

Longevity in North Carolina.—It appears from a Tabular Statement, going the rounds of the papers, compiled from public documents, that there are in North Carolina 58 white and 297 colored persons, of the age of 100 years and upwards. This fact speaks volumes in favor of the salubrity of our climate. Virginia contains 54 white and 328 colored centennarians. It is somewhat remarkable that the largest number of individuals of advanced age should be found in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia. New York, with her immense population, only contains 115 persons of 100 years and upwards: whilst, in old Massachusetts, there are but 15 individuals who have attained to such an age.

FROM THE CAPITAL OF FRANCE.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated July 24.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in the French Capital as usual by Americans, who assembled at a large Saloon in the Bois de Boulogne.

A magnificent dinner, a la Francaise, was served up, toasts given, omitting, of course, any allusion to the late unhappy differences between the two countries. We had an ex- and a present member of Congress, Mr. Wilde and Col. White. The former has gone to the Rhine, to take the usual tour of Germany and Switzerland. The latter (Col. W.) has gone to Spain, to see the dons, and to get papers for his history of Louisiana and Florida.

I had a conversation with a French Minister yesterday, in which he spoke with unaffected regret at the difference between France and the United States, and expressed the greatest solicitude that it should be determinated honorably and satisfactorily to both nations.

He says, that the President and his Ministers, Congress and their constituents, must see that the King and his Ministers acted in good faith and loyalty in the execution of the Treaty. That they made it a cabinet resolution, the Ministers having hazarded their commissions, and claims, upon its success. They desire nothing humiliating from the United States. They know them too well to expect it; but that, as their conduct in the end must have satisfied us that they acted in good faith, "*judging the tree by its fruit,*" they expect such declaration from the public authorities of the United States—merely to say, that the President is satisfied that the King's government adhered to the Treaty, and acted in good faith in urging its execution.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

We have now in this country a son of the Prince of ORANGE. A son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the Prince DE JOINVILLE, is daily expected at this port. Vice Admiral Sir Geo. Cockburn, Lord Valentia, the celebrated traveller, Lord Joselyn, Miss Simms, and a select party of fashionables, are hourly expected at Quebec, from Halifax, to make a tour to Niagara.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

"The Lords of the British Treasury have dismissed several revenue officers, charged with interfering in the recent elections."

Even in a monarchical government, it seems, they will not allow *office holders* to interfere in elections. But in our free government the more votes a man can control, the more active he is in interfering in elections, the more voters he can bring to the polls, the better fitted he is for any office in the gift of the Executive, and for such, and such services only, have many been rewarded and continued in office by the present administration.—*Portland Adv.*

"*Baby-Talk.*"—Most persons in playing with, and talking to infants, have a great *penchant* for what is called "baby-talk," of which *we* have a great abhorrence. "Baby-talk" causes half the ungrammatical and non-descript jargon so frequently to be observed among children. When a child first begins to speak, it should always be spoken to in the most accurate language; for, as it at first learns entirely by rote, its first expressions are accurate or inaccurate, according to the language it hears used. If, therefore, children learn to speak "baby-talk," they acquire a habit of which it is extremely difficult to rid themselves, and which often adheres to them even in manhood.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register, of August 22, announces the death of a veteran late Member of Congress, thus: "Gen. McCoy is dead! Just as we were going to press, a friend announced to us the melancholy intelligence, which we hasten to lay before our readers, that Gen. WM. MCCOY, for many years a Representative in the Congress of the United States from this District, died at his residence in Franklin, Pendleton county, on Wednesday night last, about 9 o'clock.

Tavern Keepers in New Orleans.—The New Orleans Bee, in alluding to the immense profits made by this class of people there, says that one landlord cleared $170,000 in three years, and that many females who keep boarding houses, have cleared $ or $ 0,000 in a single season. This, however, has awakened competition, and many new houses for public accommodation are now being built.

There are a thousand anecdotes told of Willard, of the City Hotel, but we can add another that has never appeared in type:—A *Hoosher* from Indiana, walked into the hotel one day, and stepping up to the bar, called for a glass of brandy and water. Willard, with his customary suavity, immediately handed him the decanter and a tumbler, and the gentleman helped himself. He filled the tumbler nearly full of "strong water" with but a small sprinkle of the Manhattan, and emptied the whole at a draught. Willard looked aghast. The Hoosher forked up his shilling, and was astonished when Willard returned him a sixpence and three cents change.

"Hollo, stranger! You don't go to pretend to say, they only charge three cents a glass for liquor, at the City Hotel?"

"No," answered Willard; "we retail it at a shilling a glass, but when we sell it at *wholesale* we make a discount!"

The Hoosher wilted like a baked apple and evaporated in a cold sweat.

Spirit of the Times.

JOHN C. WRIGHT, of Cincinnati (Ohio,) in declining, on the score of the pressure of his engagements, to deliver a eulogy on *John Marshall*, as requested by the bar of that city—suggests, that instead of any oration, a bust of the Chief Justice, from the chisel of their fellow citizen *Powers*, be procured, and placed in the Court-room, as "a model worthy of imitation."

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Trenton, at Boston, letters from Liverpool are received to the evening of June 25th, of which the following are extracts:

"The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church question was closed at half past three, on the night of the 23d, and Mr. Peel's amendment was lost by a majority of 37, yeas 252, nays 319. Mr. Jackson and Lord Stanley spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Ward, Mr. Shiel, Mr. O'Connell, Lord Morpeth, and Lord John Russell against it. Lord John Russell stated in reply to a question put to him, that he should, on the part of the Ministers, bring in a bill on the subject of tithes in England at the next session.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 25.—Cotton market continues active. Sales of the day are estimated at 1500 bags. The trade are supposed to hold about 90,000 bales less than at this time last year.

The sales for the week ending the 24th are 11,910 bales; arrivals 14,758 bales. The demand was confined to the immediate wants of the trade, and a decline took place of 1d. on Brazils, ½ a 1d. on Egyptian, ½d. on the lower and middling, and ½d. on the better qualities of American.

The Genesee Flats.—We have often heard of the extraordinary fertility of these fine fields; but the annexed paragraph from the *Mount Morris Spectator*, even exceeds our previous conceptions of the extent of that fertility.

GOING AHEAD!—Mr. Editor: Please give the following a place in your paper for the benefit of the Genesee Valley farmers: Messrs. Geo. and Philo Mills have harvested this season, from twenty-seven acres of the Genesee Flat lying near this village, 1270 bushels of wheat; threshed, cleaned, and delivered the same to B & J. Campbell, in four days, at one dollar per bushel. Can the far-famed West," beat this.

Forty-seven bushels of clean wheat to the acre, and that not in a small field of two or three acres; but for 27 acres, cannot, we may well believe, be exceeded either in the far famed West," or elsewhere.

N. Y. American.

To the Editor of the New York American.

DEAR SIR,—I observe in the American of last evening, an article taken from the Mount Morris Spectator of 20th August, in which it is stated that on 27 acres of the Genesee Flats, P. & G. Mills, who are tenants of mine, had raised this season 1270 bushels of wheat, being 47 bushels per acre.

As this appears to have excited your surprise, and as the Mount Morris Editor has ostensibly challenged the "far West" to beat it, and as the fine lands of the Genesee Valley, at a distance from the great travelled road, are too little known, permit me to state some additional facts respecting them.

Mount Morris is in Livingston County, six miles beyond Genessee. When there in July last, General Mills informed me that from 80 acres of the Mount Morris Flats, lying in one body, he raised the last year 3,200 bushels of wheat of best quality, and that it was accurately measured under his own inspection, being 40 bushels per acre.

The 27 acres are not of superior quality to the adjoining flats, and not equal to some of the Leicester flats on the opposite side of the Genessee river. As in your notice of the above you refer to these, as being some of the lands advertised for sale by me in your country paper, permit me to state, that, on farm No. 1, containing 400 acres, lying in Leicester, there are at least 350 acres, in every respect equal to, and on farm No. 2, contain 170 acres, more than half is superior, in quality to the above 27 acres.

From 170 acres lying in one body in number one, Dr. Wm. C. Dwight, the present tenant, raised two years since, twelve thousand eight hundred bushels of shelled corn, being upwards of 75 bushels per acre; and on number two, in the summer 1834 he had 20 acres in wheat, in one body, that averaged 48 bushels per acre; two acres of the best of which he measured off, and of these produce was 52 bushels per acre.

The editor states that the 1270 bushels of wheat was threshed, cleaned, and delivered in four days. It is customary on these flats to have the threshing machines taken to the stacks of wheat on the field, by which much labor and time are saved. Some of the large farmers there also make use of machines for cutting the grain, which are moved by horse power. With one of these, one man, with a pair of horses, can cut 12 to 15 acres of wheat between sun-rise and sun-set. The wheat is cut falls upon a platform, and connected with the machine is a reaping rake, which takes the grain from the platform, and places it on the ground precisely in the proper quantity for a sheaf; and though all that is required of the binder, is to make the bands, and heap the sheaves, I have seen nine active binders busily employed in keeping up with the cutting machine. The work is done with not one-fourth the waste of grain, which takes place in the usual mode of cradling or reaping.

These machines of course are only calculated for lands free from stumps and brushwood, and cost about 160 dollars each.

If you think this communication of sufficient importance to interest your readers, do with it as you please. Yours, respectfully,

B. WOOLSEY ROGERS.

September 1.

☞ A paper of the Isaac Hill school, published in the Granite State, the New Hampshire Gazette, says: "Daniel Webster never can be a great man—he has not the bottom for it—and had he the talents necessary, his gross venality would effectually prevent it."

The writer of the above sentence is deserving, not of anger or contempt, but of *pity*.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

Pity! Nay, Mr. Journal, you wrong the man. No doubt he is one of that class whose notion of the supreme good, is to be or to do something different from the being or doing of all other men; and in this instance, he has most assuredly succeeded to his heart's content. Fools have walked the world ere now, but never such a fool as he.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Worthy of the Globe.—The Western Hemsphere, published at Columbus, and the organ of the Jackson-Van Buren party of the State, in a late number, held this language:—

"How long will it be before Clay and Poinder[illegible] will be STRUNG UP BY THE NECK, IN THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY, as GAMBLERS AND BLACK-LEGS in the Vicksburg fashion"

"A SCREW LOOSE."—The Evening Post has come out with an attack on Amos Kendall for his letter to the Charleston Postmaster.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The official paper notices Col. Crokett's letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer; and, so far from denying the statement of the Colonel, concerning the use of the President's frank to defeat his re-election, states, in so many words, that one of Col. Crockett's constituents, for the purpose of injuring him in the public opinion, "applied to the only person (meaning the President of the United States) who could command his accounts to be made out, to have it done; and it was ordered accordingly, and transmitted to the applicant for the information of his District; and this is considered a most shocking instance of dictation by Davy, and his friends, the Editors."

How far this was justly considered "shocking" by "Davy" must be left to the judgment of our readers, and the body of readers and thinkers throughout the country. It will not be denied, however, after this admission, that the General was "in the field" against the Colonel Nor will it be denied, we presume, after perusing the following, copied from a late number of the Official paper, that the Executive influence is directly exerted in the pending canvass for the Presidency:

"The President has uniformly submitted to the labor of franking under his own hand, to each individual, every document separately which he was inclined to disseminate. For this purpose, as his successive messages have appeared, he has purchased copies from our office, for distribution among his friends. In the same way he has procured speeches of Members of Congress, when such have been printed as he supposed calculated to inform the public upon great and leading questions, and sent them in separate envelopes, under his frank, to such individuals as he supposed would use the information they contained beneficially for the public. In this way, he sent to many of his constituents, to whom he thought it would be gratifying, the speeches of Judge White, Mr. Benton, Mr. Grundy, and many others, on the Bank question. So, whenever interesting views of important questions have appeared in the Globe, he has ordered a few additional copies to be struck for his use. This has been the case recently *in regard to the number of the Globe containing the full report of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention*—and still more recently, that containing Mr. Livingston's last letter to the French Government.

"The President's frank is left by the law unrestricted, that he might be enabled to transmit information to his constituents in any of the States, by the *wholesale* and for re-distribution, and not as in the case of members of Congress, be restricted to the *retail two ounce* distribution, by which it is evident the law meant to make the labor of sending each paper under a separate frank operate as a restraint, and prevent the breaking down of the mails. From the weight of business which it was foreseen would necessarily devolve on the President, *who is as much the representative of the whole people as a member of Congress is of his particular district*, it was thought right to exempt him from the restriction, and enable him to send in masses whatever he wished, and devolve upon individuals, to whom he might choose to frank his packages, the labor of the distribution in different sections or neighborhoods. If, therefore, the President had used his frank, as is stated in the Intelligencer, it would have been not only in conformity to the letter of the law, but its intention also."

Change of Habits.—Some evil minded person broke into our sanctum on Saturday night, and stole therefrom a new pair of boots, made by J. Ward, with the maker's and owner's name written in them, a black cloth coat, and a short black summer coat, with sundry roundabouts. The coats were old friends—we part from them with regret, and hope the new boots will pinch the rascal's toes. The rogues did not search for money; they kew that each of our craft can say, "argentum et aurum non est mihi"—and so he took most of that of which we had the most, namely, old clothes and old papers; for he had the indecency to take an unbound file of our Gazettes, and leave two bound quartos of Noah Webster's dictionary—a rogue of taste.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Another Outrage.—We copy the following paragraph from the Louisiana Advertiser of the 18th ultimo.

We learn from a passenger who arrived here yesterday morning from Madisonville, that two persons had been detected in distributing seditious pamphlets among the slaves, in the neighborhood of St. Helena. They were immediately tried by the citizens, and the charges being fully proved, says our informant, they were ordered to be hung forthwith!

Newbern, Aug. 26.

Our old and venerable fellow citizen, the Honorable FRANCOIS XAVIER MARTIN, now Judge of the Superior Courts of Louisiana, arrived here on Sunday last, after an absence of 26 yeurs.—*Sentinel.*

General Land Office—On Tuesday ETHAN ALLEN BROWN, of Ohio, was duly installed as Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice ELIJAH HAYWARD, resigned, who, we understand, returns to the West.

Sleeves.—It is stated in the annals of fashion, that the cruelly extravagant custom of putting seventeen yards of chintz into a pair of lady's sleeves, is about to be reformed.—The fashion was originally started by an old maid with a wen upon her left shoulder, for the purpose of concealing the deformity. It has been followed to such a ridiculous extent, the ladies are absolutely precluded from feeding themselves like christians at the dinner or tea table—and are forced consequently, to retire to the pantry, and eat by themselves in an undress; unless indeed some gallant suitor, or attentive domestic shall be at hand to place the oold in a fair way to reach its destination. Should a lady, fashionably attired, while at breakfast, undertake to reach after the toast or an egg, she would most certainly lose every drop of her coffee; for after having accomplished the object of her effort, she would find that her sleeve had absorbed the entire contents of her cup—and so at the dinner table; who has not seen one of those huge sleeves dripping and dangling with all manner of sauces and soups, gathered unconsciously while attempting to accommodate the pretty hand which protruded from its nether orifice, with a custard or a tart.—*Nantucket Inq.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1835.

ELECTION RETURNS.

HAYWOOD.—Ninian Edmonston, Senate; Joseph H. Walker, John L. Smith, Commons.

YANCY.—Thomas Baker, Senate; May Jervis, Samuel Byrd, Commons. Poll: for senate, Baker 291, Shepherd 252; for the commons, Byrd 522, Jervis 451, Blalock 296, Deyton 218.

The following letter, announcing the death of one of the most distinguished citizens of this State, was received on Tuesday last, after our paper had gone to press:

WILMINGTON, Aug. 31, 1835.

Mr. E. J. Hale:

DEAR SIR—Our highly valued citizen JOSEPH A HILL, Esq. expired yesterday about sun-rise. He attended the late Sampson County Court, and on his return home, was first taken with Fever at South Washington, but continued his journey on the next day to the plantation of a friend, where he remained till he came to town about noon on Wednesday last. He was soon after his arrival, taken much more severely ill, though hope occasionally flattered, yet it was too apparent that death had marked him for his victim.

To our immediate community his loss is truly irreparable, and our State will mourn the death of one of her most extensively known, talented, influential and beloved sons, cut down in the prime of mental and corporeal vigor His intelligence, and amiable manners, you know made him the pleasant companion, his sincerity and devotedness, the cherished friend, his honorable principles and professional acquirements, the safe and able Counsellor, his independence and zeal for the public good, the valued citizen and respectable Representative. His remains were yesterday evening carried to St James's Church, attended by the Masonic Fraternity, and a large procession of Citizens, and, after the funeral services, were conveyed to the family cemetery at Hilton. The Shipping in our harbor, during the day, displayed their ensigns in unison with the feelings of our bereaved community.

Convention Debates.—We ought before this to have stated, that Messrs. J. Gales & Son propose to print the Debates of the Convention in a volume, and that we will be glad to receive the names of those disposed to encourage a work of such decided interest and utility.

Hally's Comet.—This long expected object has been discovered by Professor Olmsted, with the aid of a Telescope. Its present position is nearly in a line between the planet Jupiter and the Seven Stars, and nearer to the former.

Large Melon.—We were yesterday shown a Water Melon weighing 36 lbs. Fruit of all kinds has been more abundant this season, than we recollect ever before to have known. We have known apples sold here at two cents a peck, and they became so plenty, that they could scarcely be sold at all.

A Philadelphia paper received yesterday mentioned the sale of some fine peaches at $12 a bushel, whilst a Camden, S. C. paper received at the same time says peaches are worth 12½ cents a bushel at that place.

At Moore Superior Court, held last week, Judge Strange presiding, a man named James Stewart was tried for the murder of his son, and found guilty. The Judge granted a new Trial. The evidence, we understand, was entirely circumstantial. Both father and son had been drinking on the evening in which the murder is charged to have been committed.

Editorial Change.—A. J. Lawrence, Esq. who, for the last thirteen years, has been one of the Editors of the Raleigh Star, has sold his interest in the establishment to his partner, Thos. J. Lemay, Esq. who will hereafter conduct that old and respectable paper. Mr. Lawrence is about to remove to the West. We part from him with regret, and the more, as our memory is not charged with a single instance in which we have fallen into any of those collisions which too often mar the harmony of conductors of the Press. He has our best wishes for his prosperity.

Rhode Island Election.—The majority for Pearce over Burgess is 21, and of Sprague over Cranston 238. The Newport Mercury says, the next House of Representatives will consist of 39 Administration and 33 Whig members.

The news from Alabama leaves no doubt of the election of C. C. CLAY (late Representative in Congress) to be Governor of that State. Previous to the election, he had declared his preference of Judge WHITE for the Presidency, though many of the friends of Judge WHITE voted for his opponent as being more decidedly so. The Huntsville Advocate says: "We have every reason to believe, that a large majority of the next Legislature will be for White; and the entire Congressional Ticket will be of the same political complexion.—*Nat. Int.*

August Frost in North Carolina.—A correspondent at Jefferson, Ashe county, writes as follows:

"On the mornings of the 22d and 23d August there was considerable frost in this (Ashe) county. The last frost we had before this was on the 2d July."—*Star.*

Deaths by Lightning.—Two negro women, the property of Mr. Powell, near Haysville, Franklin county, were struck by lightning, on Sunday evening the 16th ultimo, and instantaneously killed. They were returning from the Camp-Meeting at Plank Chapel, each with a basket on her head, containing plates, knives and forks, &c.; and as they were in an open field when struck, it was supposed the metal attracted the electric fluid, and caused the explosion in that particular spot. Some of the knives were melted, and every thing else about them, including even their clothing, shivered and torn into atoms.

Raleigh Star.

The Memphis Gazette of the 8th ult. states, on the authority of a gentleman just from Vicksburgh, that two men, one named Urley, a notorious negro thief and counterfeiter, were summarily executed a few days before by the citizens. The other man, whose name he had forgotten, belonged to a gang which has for sometime infested the neighborhood.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.

Another Arrest.—We learn that the real "Black Hawk," who bore so conspicuous a part in the late riots in this city, was arrested on Saturday afternoon by the deputy sheriff, just as he was about to land from the Philadelphia steamboat. He is said to be a painter by trade.

POLICE.—*Defrauding the Revenue.*—On the 1st of August last, Mr. George Bowen, of the firm of Bowen & Addoms, No. 52 William st., importers, received an invoice of goods, which were entered in the usual form at the Custom House. Amongst them was a case containing, according to his own account, a quantity of merino cloth. Subsequently it was discovered in the appraisers' office, that the case contained cotton prints instead of the goods he had sworn to; and as it was evident Bowen had testified falsely in order to deceive the revenue, Mr. M. Swartwout, the deputy collector, made the necessary affidavit, setting forth the facts and charging Bowen with wilful and corrupt perjury. Upon which a warrant for his arrest was granted this morning by Justice Wyman. When the U. S. Marshal came to execute the process, he discovered that Bowen had taken passage in the packet for Liverpool, which sailed at 11 o'clock. The collector having been appriz ed of the circumstance, ordered the revenue cutter to set sail in pursuit of the fugitive; but as the packet had two hours start, it is questionable whether the cutter will be able to overtake her.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Railroad Accident.—On Monday afternoon, as the *Locomotive* and *train* of cars, from Saratoga to Ballston, came to where the old Saratoga road crosses the railroad, about half a mile east of the latter place, a one horse wagon, with a man and woman in it, stopped on the track; the engine came up at the moment, crushed the wagon, killed and mangled the woman in a shocking manner, and killed the horse—the man escaped uninjured.—*N. Y. American.*

The Cotton Crops of this part of the country, which two weeks ago were exceedingly promising, have been attacked with worms which threaten to cut it short in some instances nearly one half. A respectable planter, a few days since, shewed us a number of bolls and forms taken from his field, perforated by this insect, which causes the rot in the former, and the latter to wither and die.

Selma (Ala.) Press.

One of "Murrel's gang" was hung at Clinton, Lou. on the 11th Aug. under sentence of Judge Lynch. He had $500 of counterfeit money on him. Was that the only crime he was guilty of?

MARRIED,

In Christ Church, Alexandria, on Tuesday morning, the 25th inst., by the Rev. C. B. Dana, JOHN WADDELL, Esq. of Louisiana, and late of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss LUCIA CHAUNCEY PORTER, daughter of the late Capt. John Porter, of the United States Navy.

In Anson County, on the 29th ult by P. W. Kittrell, Esq Mr. DANIEL McIVER, of Wadesborough, to Miss MARY, only daughter of David Scott, Esq.

DIED,

In this place, on Saturday last, the 5th inst. Mr. JAMES W DANIEL, of Person County, aged about 21 years.

In this Town, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. BEARD, wife of Mr. ANTHONY BEARD.

In this Town on the 27th, ANN ELIZA, infant daughter of Patrick Dailey, aged 16 months.

Also, on Wednesday last, JOHN KELLY, infant child of Capt Benjamin Rush.

In Cumberland county, Miss ANN PURIFY, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Purify, after ten days illness of Bilious Fever. She was 17 years old, and had been a pious member of the Baptist Church for several years.

In Newbern, on Saturday week last, of consumption, Miss PENELOPE S. SHEPARD, daughter of the late William Shepard, Esq., in the 28th year of her age.

At Edenton, N. C. on the 18th inst. at the house of Lieut. John Manning of the U. S. Navy. Mrs. FRANCES LOUISA MANNING, aged 19 years.—Mrs. M. was the youngest daughter of the late John E. Holt, Esq., Mayor of this Borough and the wife of Lieut. David A. Manning, a meritorious young officer of the U. S. Army who died at Key West on the 21st of July last, and the mournful intelligence of whose death proved fatal to this young and lovely woman, whose life was wrapped up in his, and could not survive it.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

COMMUNICATED.

"How precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

Departed this transitory life, on Monday evening 31st ult, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with great fortitude and pious resignation to the Divine will, Mrs. JANNET GIBSON, consort of Mr. James Gibson, of this town.

In recording the death of this truly amiable woman, let virtue and piety drop a sympathetic tear, for in her character were centred all the bland and endearing qualities that spoke her life to be exemplary and her piety profound. The disease to which she fell a victim had been gradual, but "like a staunch murderer steady to its purpose." It was met in its approaches by an exertion of Esculapian skill that left no possible means untried to successful combat with the deadly foe; but abortive were they all. Yet the issue was not unexpected to herself, for she had had for months a presentiment of her approaching dissolution, and would speak of it with the utmost confidence and composure, "knowing that when her earthly tabernacle should be dissolved, that she had a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." During her illness she would converse freely with her pious friends, but the topic generally was matters that pertained to the soul's best interest. On one such occasion she observed to a female friend, that she would hail her approaching exit with pleasure, if she could but know that her death would cause some to arouse from a state of lethargy to a sense of the necessity of regeneration. May those who have been the beneficiaries of her frequent counsel and salutary admonitions, lay these things to heart, that they may prove as seed sown in good ground, that will timely yield forth the fruits of righteousness. For a number of years she had been a pattern of humility and devotedness to the cause of Christ, as a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her faith and confidence in the atoning merits of a Saviour's blood, remained firm and unshaken to the last, and inspired her with an assurance of a glorious entrance into "the saint's everlasting rest" when her blanched and fragile form should lie in death's embrace.

Tho' the clods of the valley press heavily round thee,
And silence and darkness encompass thee now,
The turmoils of life there no longer can wound thee,
And sickness and pain ne'er o'ershadow thy brow.

The tall spreading Pine and the green weeping Willow,
A canopy form o'er thy bed in their shade,
And shield thy dear head as it sleeps on its pillow,
From any assaults of the tempest that's made.

When the last joyful trump to saints shall be sounding,
Thou shalt wake from thy sleep and in triumph arise,
And thy son, with his father, from earth will be bounding,
To rise, live and reign with thy God in the skies.

P.

COMMUNICATED.

Died in Richmond County, on the 24th instant, BENJAMIN L. COVINGTON, youngest son of Benjamin C. Covington, Esq., in the 19th year of his age, of fever, which run its course with astonishing rapidity, despite of the best medical assistance which the community where he lived could afford. A physician of distinguished eminence was called from an adjoining county, but did not arrive till after the fatal blow was struck. In the demise of this youth there is something peculiarly affecting and admonitory. Only a few days prior to his decease, he was in the very bloom of youth and vigour of life, with prospects of life and health, which seemed to promise almost entire immunity from disease. Thus we are taught that the grim monster does not entirely confine his visitations to the infirm and the advanced in years, but youth in all its brightness and beauty is frequently made the victim of his unsparing vengeance, and that in the midst of life we are in death. We are aware that in Obituary notices the virtues of the deceased are too apt to be exaggerated, particularly when the mind is affected with a sense of bereavement. We feel that we shall not be guilty of this charge when we claim for the subject of this notice, that he was a youth of more than ordinary promise, courteous in his manners, placid in disposition, affectionate to his relatives, beloved and respected by all who knew him. While his friends and immediate relatives thus lament the loss of one so near and dear to them, yet we derive solace from the reflection that what has been to us our loss and affliction, has been to him his happy and eternal gain. He has exchanged a life replete with loss and solicitude, for a glorious residence at the right hand of his Heavenly Father. During the course of his illness he was constantly engaged with God for the remission of his sins, and soliciting the prayers of the christians in his behalf, who visited him. In this manner he continued invoking the mercy of Heaven, until within a few moments of his dissolution, when his attending physicians informed his friends that the dim light of life was fast extinguishing, when his only brother-in-law approached his bed side, and informed him that his last end was near at hand, and to rely with faith and courage on the promises of the Saviour, "seek and you shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you," when he replied in a tone of despondency that there was no mercy for him, that his day of grace had passed.—Upon hearing this, his friends were inspired with courage for the event, for we believe it accords with all Christian experience that more or less of this mental despair and horror always precedes the regeneration of the soul. He continued fervently praying, when in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye his calls for mercy were converted into loud acclamations of "Glory, Glory, Jesus in me the hope of Glory, bright angels beckon me away to sing God's praise in endless day." The great physician of souls had entered and taken possession of his heart. The stoutest infidel—the most confirmed sceptic—need only to have been present on this occasion to convince him that Religion is no dream. Talk about mental infatuation! The mind may be deceived on ordinary occasions and in small matters, but there is no delusion on the death-bed. Such was the physical impression that the body, which was before icy cold and feeble as an infant's, was inspired with new vitality; heat radiated from the interior to the surface, the pulse, which had entirely disappeared, was now appreciable to the touch. Such, in a word, was the change that his physicians began to entertain hopes of a recovery, and to re-apply their remedies: but he desired to be left alone, when in a few moments he breathed his last without a struggle or a groan; thus verifying that "Jesus can make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are." He has left an affectionate father, three brothers and an only sister, to mourn his early loss; and he is gone to join his mother in Heaven. His funeral was pronounced on Tuesday evening by the Rev. Mastin D. Crawford, in an appropriate and impressive manner, from the text "a time to be born, and a time to die." And now, oh Lord, we beseech thee, sanctify this affliction to the good of those of his relatives and friends left behind, deepen the impressions already made in the community where this melancholy event happened.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Aug. 31, Tillinghast's boats Packet and Anna Pink, with goods for Curtis & Myrover, G. C. McNeill, Lewis Brown, N. McKinnon, C. J. Orrell, Stark & Pearce, T. Sandford, & Co., S T. Hawley, and Yarbrough & Ray, of this place.

ARRIVED, on Monday, 7th inst. boat Henry Clay, with Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. for Willkings & Belden, F. Lain, Capt. Rush, J G. & J. H. Cook, C. T. Haigh, C. J. Orrell, J. Fuller, and Hall & Johnson of this place.

Also, on the 5th, Tillinghast's boat Water Witch, with Goods for L. Brown, Stark & Pearce, N. McKinnon, Geo. C. McNeill, Thos. Sandford & Co., Curtis & Myrover, Yarbrough & Ray and C. J. Orrell, of this place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 8.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton,	15 a 16	Salt,	60
Corn,	60 a 65	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a $7	Wheat,	1 10
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18

New Books.

HORSE Shoe Robinson; The Infidel, (new and popular novels.) Irving's Miscellany, parts 1 and 2; Reynold's Cruize of the Potomac; Bishop Hopkins on the Church; Matthias and his Impostures; Brownlee's Letters; Barnes on the Acts, 2d vol.; Calmet's Dictionary; Alexander's Bible Dictionary; Malcom's do.; Edwards' Works; Memoirs of Hannah Moore; Union Bible Questions; Finney's Lectures on Revivals; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; Flora's Interpreter; American Constitutions; Turner's Chemistry; Methodist & Village Hymns; Missouri Harmony, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

ALSO—A good supply of Foolscap and Letter Paper, from $1 87 to $6 a ream.

Sept. 7.

Having been informed that mis-statements prevail with regard to the avowal of our opinions concerning the cause of the death of the girl LUCY, who lived with Mr. Arch'd Johnson, the undersigned, at the request of Mr. Johnson, unhesitatingly pronounce the rumor (which imputes to them the declaration that they discovered marks of external injury) unfounded. They believe, from the nature of the case, that the disease (of the brain) which induced the death of the individual, had been coming on insidiously for a length of time, or was the result of external injury—which, they cannot pretend to determine. They, however, observed no appearances which would lead them to suspect the latter, and certainly never sanctioned such a report.

BENJ'N ROBINSON,
B. W. ROBINSON,
Attending Physicians.

Fayetteville, September 5th, 1835.

Lot of damaged GOODS AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday next (the 12th inst.,) at 10 o'clock A. M. in front of our Auction Store, will be sold, on account of whom it may concern, the following GOODS, damaged on the way from New York:—

9 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
1750 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
1 bale Bagging,
Sole and Harness Leather and Coffee.

After the above sale, a variety of heavy GOODS, suitable to the season.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

September 7, 1835

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

Auction and Commission Business

attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article For sale by A. KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

NOW ON HAND,

THREE first rate BAROUCHES. Also, one Stick GIG, one PEDLAR WAGON, one second hand SULKEY. Also, a variety of other Work that will soon be finished. The Work warranted of good materials and workmanship, and for sale low for cash, by

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Couch Makers.

September 5, 1835. 53tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership formerly subsisting between NORRIS PECK and HENRY P. PECK, both of Berlin, in the County of Hartford, under the firm of

N. & H. P. PECK,

was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th day of July, instant, and the said HENRY P. PECK, is authorsed to receive all company claims. Dated at Berlin, the 27th of July A D 1835.

NORRIS PECK,
HENRY P. PECK,

August 1, 1835. 53-tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

Penmanship.

"My gray goose quill obedient to my will"

IN proportion to the command that the writer has of conducting his pen in the formation of letters, his writing must necessarily be beautiful or different in character accordingly. That desirable command then, which is essentially possessed in an eminent degree by all fine penmen, is easily acquired, but is not to be obtained by mere chance or accident; but according to the usual custom, by direct application, diligent, attentive and assiduous practice; neither can one form a letter or character of which he has no idea. Hence, no one can be presumed to be capable of writing handsomely without having previously learned; according to this rule, therefore, should not be willfully blamed for not performing that which is placed entirely out of their reach. Accordingly these are the regular and only principles or movements requisite to be taken, and upon which alone a permanent good hand and free ease in writing can ever be acquired. Without distinction, there are doubtless many excellent professors and systems extant, which are very beneficial and highly creditable to all who practice them; I hold not mine up to be more excellent than another, but do for my own advantage and for all who may avail themselves of my services as professor of Penmanship, respectfully solicit for patronage.

There are, I presume, a number of lads and young men in town who probably need improvement in writing. I am very capable and shall be happy to teach them, if they avail themselves of the benefit of my instructions

☞I will give *Ten Lessons* of an hour each, for the sum of Three Dollars. Those who are disposed to patronize me, will please to come to my lodgings (Lafayette Hotel) and subscribe their names, and as soon as a sufficient number has been obtained, a suitable room for teaching will be procured.

Ladies who may desire it, will be instructed at their dwellings, if several convene together

CHARLES QUIN.

September 7. 53-tf.

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G. Hurlbutt.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to G. Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 43tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 40f.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C*

96 tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mr. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, a bout six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22. 1834. 86tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street

November 1, 1834 91f.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 d. Blown do.,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

Mallett's Mill,

BEING now in order, will receive grain upon the customary terms.

C. P MALLETT.

August 11, 1835

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros de berlins, Gros de naps, Gro de zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7 *tf*

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls superior Loaf } SUGARS.
5 do. do Lump }

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25. 1835. 38 tf.

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

JACKSON HOTEL.

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss Read; Reply to do., by the Lady Superior; Domestic Happiness, Outre Mer; Men and Manners in Great Britain; Wilberforce's practical View; Mother's Friend; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Malcom's Bible Dictionary; Barnes on the Romans; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Andrew's Devotions; Chitty's Pleadings; Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1835.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th ult. a negro man named ARTHUR, he is of a light complexion, has very large white eyes, a very high forehead, rather inclined to be bald, knock-knee'd, has a down look when spoken to, and speaks very slowly and long; about 38 years old, and about 6 feet high; had on when he left, a suit of cotton fustians, and a wool hat, all considerably worn, which he may have changed, as he has sundry other clothes. I will give $10 for his apprehension, so that I get him, if taken in the State, or $25 if taken out of the State.

CURTIS C. OATES.

Duplin County, N. C. July 1, 1835. 44 tf.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,

Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys, Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-tfJ.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted. So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved. SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832.

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District. S. C., April 20, 1833.

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, David D Hay, Briteon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B. Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief, it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831.

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been grevi ously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations. I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints.

WM. BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT, State of South Carolina.

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P. Ex. Off.

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

Dr. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you. I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a simlar manner.

ALLANSON G. SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832.

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR. It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir. I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be o any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end.

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**

Druggist, Fayetteville.

August 4, 1835. [PRICE $1.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddridge's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo.,
12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto., Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology
Works of the Rev. Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do.; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill. Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers.
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do.,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works. Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto.
Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.
A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.*
Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.*
Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

BACON.

5000 POUNDS **BACON,** Corn fed.

For sale by

W. & J. FARMER.

July 13, 1835. 45-tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville. Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His ware will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin ware repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville. May 28, 1835. 39tf

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joining William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber. C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hay and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19f.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1835.

IT is Ordered by the Court, that Wednesday shall hereafter be set apart for the trial of Appeals on the State Docket, instead of Thursday, and that the Order heretofore passed requiring Justices of the Peace to recognise witnesses in State cases to appear on Tuesday, be rescinded, and they are hereby required to recognise such witnesses to appear on the first day of the Court.

Ordered, That the Clerk publish the above regulation in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, until the next term of this Court, and also advertise the same at the Court House door, and other public places in the County.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

[42] Test, ARCH'D McLEAN, *Jr. Clerk.*

Irving's 2d Volume.

ABBOTTSFORD and NEWSTEAD ABBEY, by Washington Irving; Japhet in search of a Father; Ross's 2d Voyage in search of a North West Passage; Penny Magazine, 3 vols; Pearl Graphics; Passion Week, by Bishop Andrew; Finney on Revivals; Smith's Key to Revelations; Bancroft's History of the U. S.; Chitty's Practice, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22, 1835.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.